GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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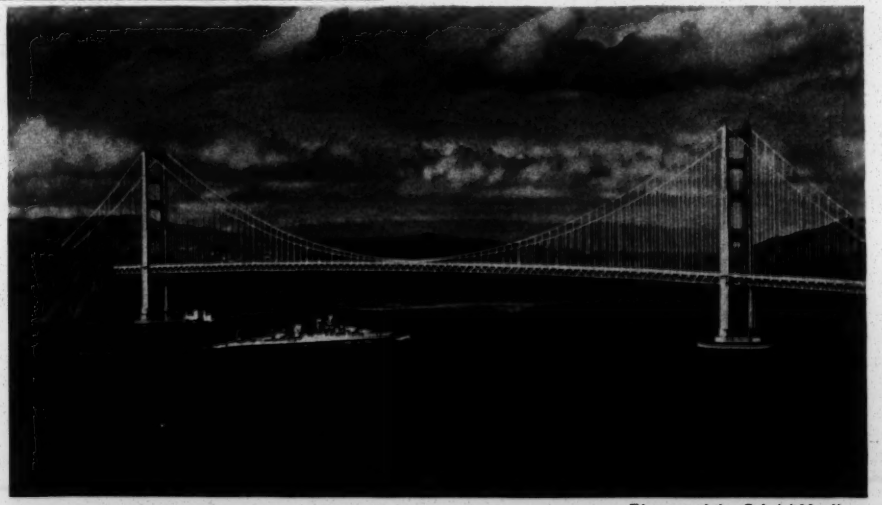
NOTE TO TEACHERS: The next issue of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS will be published in October following the reopening of schools. The BULLETINS are not issued during the summer vacation months. It will facilitate the handling and prompt mailing of the BULLETINS in the fall if teachers will apply now for the BULLETINS they need for next year. See application form following Bulletin No. 3.



Photograph by Gabriel Moulin

THE WORLD'S LOFTIEST AND LARGEST SUSPENSION BRIDGE SPANS THE GOLDEN GATE

Suspended from two towers almost as high as the Woolworth Building hang the cables that support the Golden Gate Bridge. At its center the bridge is some 250 feet above the water, with ample clearance for all ships. Enough wire to girdle the earth three times went into the construction; 27,572 wires were compressed into a single cable. Starting from San Francisco near the Presidio, site of earliest settlement of the little Mexican townlet of Yerba Buena, the bridge reaches into Marin County to the north (left), over a mile away. With a central section of 4,200 feet, this is the longest single span suspension bridge man has yet built (Bulletin No. 2).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (stamps or money order); in Canada, 50 cents. Entered as second-class matter, Jan. 27, 1922, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized Feb. 9, 1922. Copyright, 1939, by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Quedan reservados todos los derechos.

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Bolivia: Mineral-Rich Source of New World Tin

BOLIVIA'S newly established dictatorship can affect foreign countries more than would many other South American changes, because Bolivia's government is financed mainly by the revenue from its exports, and its exports—particularly tin—are in strong demand.

One of the strategic metals highest on the United States' want-list, tin is Bolivia's number one product. During 1937 the nation produced 12 per cent of the world's tin output.

As the third-greatest tin-producing country of the world, Bolivia is the nearest source of that metal to all countries of the New World. Its chief competitors are the Federated Malay States and the Netherlands Indies in Asia. Most of Bolivia's tin ore exports, however, go to Great Britain, since there are no tin smelters in Bolivia or the United States.

Figures in History as the Land of Many Metals

In Bolivia, the "tin standard" substitutes for the gold standard. This metal constitutes from two-thirds to nine-tenths of the country's exports; and export duties in this land of impoverished agriculture and limited industry supply most of the government's income.

But Bolivia is by no means a one-metal land. Some 98 per cent of her exports are minerals, tin being followed in value by silver, lead, antimony, zinc, tungsten, copper, and bismuth. In antimony, too, the country ranks third on the list of producing nations. Its position is now of added importance because shipments from China, previously the leading source of supply, have been interfered with.

Silver made the high Andean plateau of Bolivia, then known as Upper Peru, the boom country of the New World, soon after the famous mines of Potosí were found by Spanish conquerors in 1545. The cold, lofty city of Potosí, which now has 35,000 inhabitants, was the 17th century metropolis of both Americas, reaching at its peak a population of 170,000. It swayed the money markets of the world by the volume of its silver output.

Bolivian Rubber Reaches World Through Brazil

In addition to utilitarian tin and the Spanish silver of such romantic lore, exports of rubber, quinine, and exotic chinchilla fur help to make Bolivia known to the outside world. Some estimates rank Bolivian forests second to those of Brazil for production of South American rubber; since much of the smaller country's forest products float down the headwaters of the Amazon to Brazilian ports, their origin is obscure.

Chinchillas, those squirrel-like little rodents that wear the close silky fur now topping pelt price lists, inhabit desolate rocky regions of the plateau and Andean slopes; Indians hunt them with ferrets to make them dart from their burrows.

In an area more than twice as large as Texas, Bolivia supports only 55 per cent as many people as the Lone Star State. This is the only South American nation without access to the sea directly from its own ports. Bolivia lost her coastal territory to Chile after the War of the Pacific nearly 60 years ago. The landlocked Andean plateau, cradled 12,000 feet above sea level between two snow-capped ranges with peaks exceeding 21,000 feet, has so impressed popular imagination—with its "world's highest capital, La Paz," and its "world's highest steamer service" on Lake Titicaca—that the presence of low tropical plains to the east of the mountains is frequently overlooked. Yet these extensive lowlands constitute

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Photograph by Willard Price

GERMANY STILL RULES THE FASHIONS IN A FORMER COLONY NOW RULED BY JAPAN

The popular idea of a scant sarong as national costume on Pacific islands is contradicted by the modest fashions prevailing on Ponape, largest of the Caroline Islands, former German colony now mandated to Japan. The influence of German missionaries is still evident in the prim round neckline of the girls' dresses and the lace-edged skirt decorously below the knee. To accompany a dance, native youths make rhythm, girls drumming sticks on the long board laid across their laps, boys with their bare hands. The hands that make music must also collect copra, tortoise shell, pearl shell, vegetable ivory for export (Bulletin No. 5).

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Exuberant San Francisco Plays Host to N.E.A. Educators

THE teachers and superintendents who find their way to San Francisco for the National Education Association Convention, July 1-6, may consider themselves more fortunate than the world-renowned Sir Francis Drake. Seeking a "conuenient and fit harborough" in 1579 along what is now the coast of California, he dropped anchor in an obscure inlet now identified as Drakes Bay, and missed one of the finest sheltered harbors on any charted coast—San Francisco Bay.

The Golden Gate is open now to an annual traffic of seven to eight thousand ships, augmented this year by visitors to the Golden Gate International Exposition. National highways and railways and airways pour travelers into the Bay cities. These modern explorers are only 170 years behind the first white man to see the Bay's strong fingers of water dig deep into the land—Don Gaspar de Portolá, in 1769. Since that pioneer Mexican governor found the key to the Golden Gate, a little Mexican village has become a ring of cities surrounding the Bay with nearly two million residents—an urban family circle presided over by San Francisco itself.

Belonged to U. S. Only 93 Years

This metropolis is relatively new among United States giant cities. Founded in 1776 at the Bay's mouth, still without the Bay's name, San Francisco was not even United States territory until 93 years ago, when the *Portsmouth* anchored in the Bay and its captain raised the Stars and Stripes in the Plaza, now Portsmouth Square. An election in 1849 brought out only 1,516 votes. The diet of gold dust fed to the town immediately thereafter by spendthrift Forty-niners bound to or from "them thar hills" was magically strengthening. By 1860 San Francisco was a city of 56,000.

Now the Gate-keeper of the Golden Gate spreads over almost fifty square miles, with a metropolitan area embracing its sister cities: Sausalito, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland, Piedmont, Alameda, San Jose (clockwise round the Bay).

To speed commuters between city and suburbs which are cities in themselves, two bridges span the waters adjacent to San Francisco—the Golden Gate Bridge (illustration, cover) and the Bay Bridge to Oakland, 8¼ miles long. Ferries carry a heavy traffic, making a famous landmark of the Ferry Terminal building at the foot of Market Street, where 55 million people a year hurry through.

Home Port for Globe-trotting Canned Goods; Home Plate for "Casey at the Bat"

The 1,542 green acres of the Presidio, now an Army reservation, show where San Francisco was founded, at the southern gatepost of the Golden Gate. The Commandante's headquarters is now an officers' club, but it preserves a bit of old Spanish flavor. Today the city spreads over the entire six-mile-wide peninsula. The Bay side is fringed with the busy docks of the Embarcadero, regularly visited by ships of half a hundred lines for foreign ports. The Ocean side is bordered with beaches, baths, and parks, the largest of which is the spacious Golden Gate Park (illustration, next page). To climb to residences on the peninsula's backbone ridge, San Francisco provides the unusual street-cable-car, towed up its track by an underground cable. One hill thus to be climbed was Nob Hill, which tradition says is named for the pretentious mansions of gold-dust or railroad millionaires.

The 1906 earthquake and fire devastated much of San Francisco, but were also responsible for the modern aspect of areas rebuilt since then.

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about 70 per cent of the nation's 537,792 square miles. On the south they merge into the Gran Chaco, scene of the most recent war in the Western Hemisphere, where the boundary with Paraguay was settled only last year.

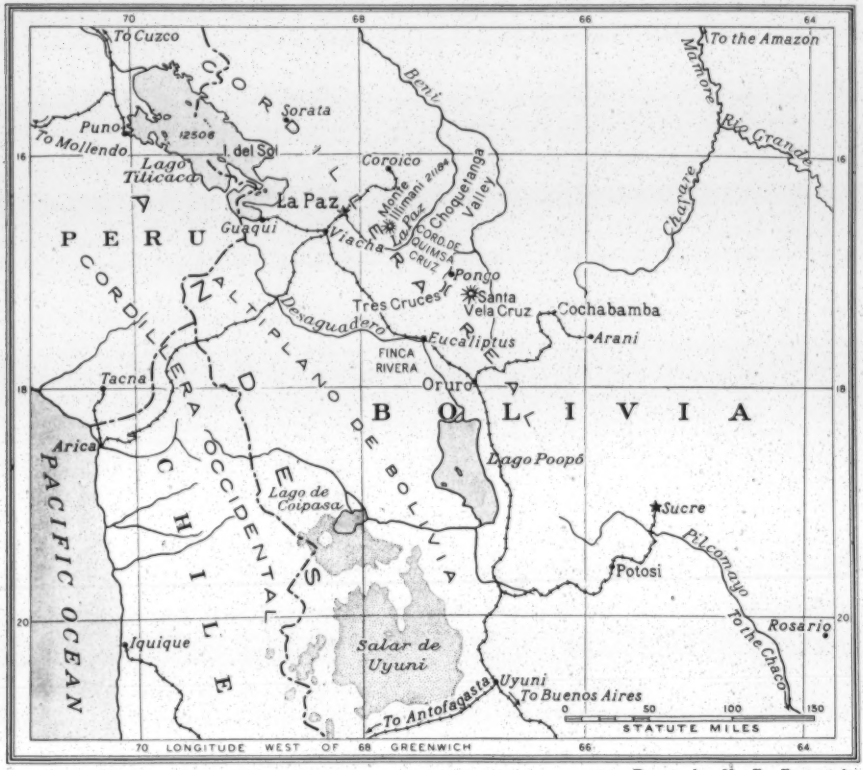
Over half of Bolivia's inhabitants are Indians, successors to one of America's oldest cultures. Spanish culture too is old in Bolivia. The old city of Sucre in the south has a university established in 1624.

Sucre is still the legal capital; but only the Supreme Court meets there. La Paz farther north, named for "The Peace" with Spain in 1824 which made Bolivia independent, has lured away most of the capital activities—legislature, diplomats, and government headquarters. One-fourth of the nation's inhabitants live in La Paz.

See also "Bolivia, Land of Fiestas," *National Geographic Magazine*, November, 1934; "Buenos Aires to Washington by Horse," February, 1929; "How Latin America Looks from the Air," October, 1927; and "The Heart of Aymará Land," February, 1927.

For map data about Bolivia and other South American countries see The Society's Map of South America, issued in December, 1937; copies can be had at 75c (linen) and 50c (paper).

Bulletin No. 1, May 15, 1939.



Drawn by H. E. Eastwood

THE FACE OF BOLIVIA IS STARRY-EYED WITH TWO CAPITALS

Inhabitants of Sucre in the south cling to the star which shows their town as a capital, although La Paz in the north actually attends to all the nation's official business except Supreme Court decisions. The map shows principally Bolivia's Altiplano (plateau), which lies between two Cordilleras of Andean peaks; the more extensive but less productive section of the nation stretches to the east—tropical lowlands draining to the Chaco (southeast) and the Amazon (northeast). Lake Titicaca overflows through the Desaguadero ("drainage") River to the little inland "sea" of Poopo, a shallow sheet of salt water. Bolivia has only two-thirds the railway mileage of little Uruguay, although seven times as large. Strategic lines carry freight through Chile to seaports Antofagasta, Iquique, and Arica.

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Waxworks Were Newsreels of Their Times

WITH the gusto of Barnum and the timeliness of the newsreel, life-size wax figures in "waxworks" have thrilled pre-newsreel generations of Americans. As grisly side shows, a circus in themselves, they have offered (for a small admission fee) the safest citizen a chance to shiver over the flowing mustachios of Buffalo Bill (real hair), the long agony of Floyd Collins crushed under a rock (papier-mâché), or the latest gory murder victim (all wounds faithfully reproduced in red paint). But the old Eden Musée of New York closed its doors in 1915, after its provincial counterpart in Buffalo had burned for three days and melted from the scene twenty years earlier. Wax figures retired from active business in shop windows, and withdrew to the cloistered life of museum exhibits (illustration, next page). Madame Tussaud's waxworks in London defied the world trend, however; it added new figures of the British royal family to keep up with weddings or christenings, and has persisted thriftily to the present. Now the tide of wax is rising again, and New York City announces the opening of a new waxworks on Broadway.

History Is "Frozen" in Wax

Wax portraits preserved the memory of the dead in ancient Egypt, flattered the living in ancient Rome, and represented saints before devout congregations of the Middle Ages. Science seized upon this medium for anatomical figures to promote the study of medicine. But the aristocracy of wax is the life-size population of Madame Tussaud's.

Among her waxworks' silent, lifeless, staring inhabitants, some are startlingly lifelike. One is the figure of a pinched little old lady in black dress and shawl, whose brown eyes peer through spectacles from under a black bonnet. It is Madame Tussaud, founder of the waxworks. Her long life, spanning the years from 1760 to 1850, was stranger and more exciting than the lives of many of the famous people she modeled. This replica of Madame in her sprightly old age, done from life by one of her sons, gives little idea of the beautiful young Swiss girl who went to Paris to learn the art of making wax figures from her uncle. His waxworks having attracted French royal patronage, soon talented young Madame Tussaud went to Versailles as companion and instructor in modeling to Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI. She remained there nine years.

Still exhibited in Madame Tussaud's is the elegant, beplumed figure of Marie Antoinette, cast from the original mold made during that time.

Wax Figure Appears To Breathe

After having lived on intimate terms with the French royal family, Madame Tussaud, to her horror, was forced, during the French Revolution, to make copies of their severed heads, brought to her from the guillotine. Later, she was obliged to make death masks of Robespierre and other executed revolutionists.

In March, 1925, when Madame Tussaud's whole establishment in London was destroyed by fire, these masks, like the figures, were melted into pools of wax. Fortunately their valuable molds were saved, and the recast heads were exhibited when the museum was reopened in 1928.

The large, dazzling group of the British royal family is the one first sought by most Britons after entering the spacious hall of Madame Tussaud's. They line up in admiration before the platform on which the sixteen elegantly dressed royal

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In its way as cosmopolitan a sea port as Marseille and Shanghai, the city has its Greek quarter, its Little Italy, Russian quarter, Japanese section, and its famous Chinatown. This is possibly the largest Chinese settlement outside the Orient, complete with Chinese banks, daily newspapers, and a Chinese telephone exchange.

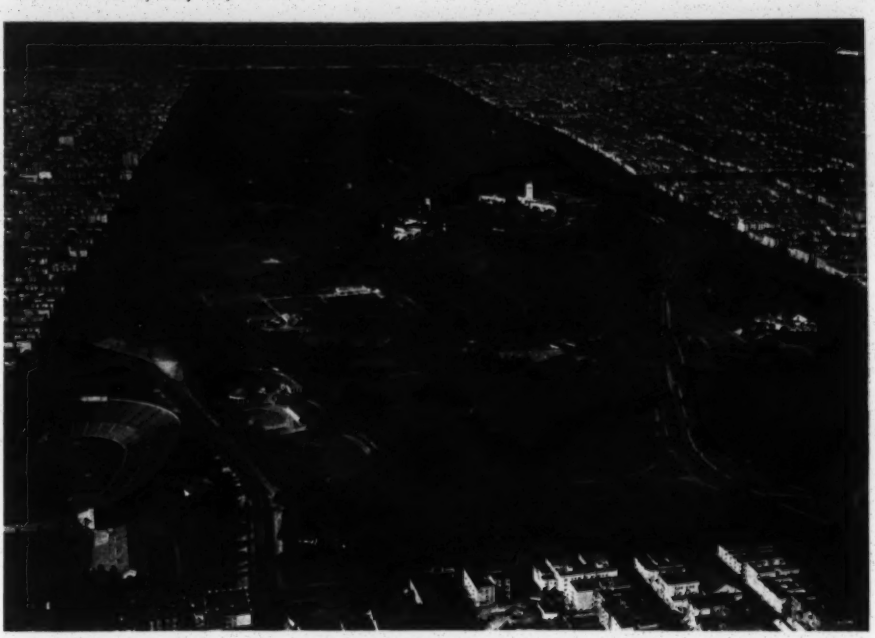
San Francisco Bay, with 450 square miles of roadstead, is the only important Pacific harbor in a thousand miles of coastline, and it is busy with the shipping of a rich hinterland. Oil is piped to the city to be refined and shipped out. Fruit, milk, vegetables, and sardines are canned in San Francisco for world-wide distribution. Meat packing is another of the leading industries. Facing the Orient, San Francisco receives coffee and spices, raw silk, copra, sugar, tea, and tin.

Within this hurly-burly of shipping and commerce, there lingers the peace of 18th century Spanish missions. The restored Mission of San Francisco de Asís, associated with the settlement's founding in 1776, preserves copies of the handiwork of Indian converts—redwood ceilings bound together with rawhide thongs, bells swinging on rawhide straps, paintings in soft vegetable colors.

The vitality of San Francisco has lured artists, musicians, and writers. Mark Twain first mounted the lecture platform there, and emaciated Robert Louis Stevenson lounged in Portsmouth Square. Bret Harte, Jack London, Ambrose Bierce, and Mary Austin are among the city's literary associates. One of the priceless contributions to Americana from San Francisco is "Casey at the Bat," written there by Phineas Thayer and launched into its perennial popularity by De Wolf Hopper.

Note: Additional descriptions and photographs of San Francisco are found in "California's Coastal Redwood Realm," with a map showing highways, surface relief, and local traditions, *National Geographic Magazine*, February, 1939; "Northern California at Work" and "Bridges, From Grapevine to Steel," March, 1936, and "Out in San Francisco," April, 1932.

Bulletin No. 2, May 15, 1939.



MEXICO MADE IT SAN FRANCISCO'S: SAN FRANCISCO MADE IT A PARK

A swath of green through solid city congestion, Golden Gate Park gives breathing space to west-side San Francisco as Central Park does to New York City. "Four square leagues" of sand dunes and wasteland were claimed by the city on the basis of an old Mexican land grant; now it is landscaped, fresh with lakelets and waterfalls. The stadium (lower left) seats 100,000. In the park rises the De Young Memorial Museum. Straight ahead lies the Pacific.

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Cardiff Raises a Welsh Voice and Temple in Favor of Peace

WALES has appeared in the British news as a possible retreat for civilian population in case of bombardment of English cities. Cardiff, largest Welsh city, is already making use of a structure more anti-war than bomb-proof shelters: the new Welsh National Temple of Peace and Health. The Temple now is headquarters for the Welsh League of Nations Union, working to promote world peace.

The city got its start from a medieval defense measure. Modern Cardiff is the mighty oak that has grown from a little acorn of settlement outside the 11th century Cardiff Castle's gates. Until May, 1938, the lord of the castle was lord also of most of the city on his doorstep, for Cardiff real estate was a part of his front yard property. From a population of 1,870 in the year 1801, the village has developed into the metropolis of Wales, with a quarter-million inhabitants and the rank of one of the dozen foremost ports of Great Britain.

Cardiff Forged Ahead on Steam

Its progress into the front ranks of British commerce has been, in a sense, steam-driven. Steamships after 1850 demanded coal, and mines in the Welsh mountains to the north funneled coal down a dozen valleys into Cardiff for seagoing bunkers. Industrial cities demanded coal for steam to drive their machinery, and export routes fanning out over the water made Cardiff the leading coal port of the world. Machinery boomed the demand for iron and steel, which required coal for smelting; Cardiff both exported Welsh coal to foreign ironmasters and imported iron ore, chiefly from Spain, for her own blast furnaces. In 1932, when industry elsewhere slowed up, Cardiff built Great Britain's largest blast furnace.

Cardiff's location, with mineral-rich mountains to the north and Bristol Channel to the south for quick access to the world's shipping routes, has retained its value while civilizations flourished and fell. Roman legions planted a fort at Cardiff's roots because their road for patrolling the Welsh backwoods, the *Via Maritima,* there crossed the little river Taff. Roman masonry ten feet thick, possibly 17 centuries old, still serves today as a humble part of imposing Cardiff Castle.

When Norman conquerors swept through Britain 850 years ago, Cardiff was promptly fortified by the invaders. The grim and solid Norman Keep of the Castle served King Henry I as prison for his brother, Robert of Normandy; there the kidnapped duke died after 26 years of captivity.

Associated with Arthurian Legend, Welsh Traditions, Irish Potatoes

The medieval forerunner of modern Cardiff may be referred to in Tennyson's account of King Arthur and his knights: "a little town in a long valley, on one side of which, white from the mason's hand, a fortress rose." It was a minor butter-and-cheese port when Queen Elizabeth granted its petition for a charter.

While Britain was more concerned with developing American colonies than with Wales, Cardiff imported coal, despite the mountain coalfields virtually untouched six miles to the north. In 1794 a canal with many locks began slowly transporting coal from the mountain mines to the neighboring port. In 1841 a 24-mile railroad, first in the country, linked Cardiff with inland minerals. In 1850 a group of canny merchants started a sloopful of coal from Cardiff to London. By 1880 the little port at the Taff's mouth was the coal capital of Wales, and on its way to becoming a world leader in coal export.

Today's city, within a fringe of docks and grimy industrial works, has preserved around the feudal Castle the freshness of Tennyson's "little town," with

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personages are arranged in lifelike poses. Children recognize and greet especially the little princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

But it is the Sleeping Beauty which intrigues children most. "Look, she's *really* breathing." Nonplussed, they crowd around the couch on which she lies as if asleep, a blonde girl in black velvet and white lace, her bosom rising and falling rhythmically in a way perplexing also to adults.

Last exhibit, and strongest fare, of Madame Tussaud's, is the eerie Chamber of Horrors, filled with models of actual condemned criminals.

Bulletin No. 3, May 15, 1939.

FORM FOR REQUESTING RENEWAL OF BULLETINS

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Photograph from Wide World

COSTUMES COME DOWN TO EARTH IN A WAX TABLEAU OF GERMAN POLICEMEN

The policemen's uniforms, on these life-size wax figures in the Berlin Museum, are "the tops" in fancy dress, bedizening the humble guardian of civil peace as a warlike brigadier general, complete with epaulets, swords, and helmets. From the high styles of the 17th century, the models descend the scale of elaborate design to the simpler lines of more recent outfits. The latter are topped by spiked helmets similar to those of World War soldiers. Above the shako and stovepipe headgear appears the explanation "From History of the Police."

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Facing Three Phases of Germany's Growth (with tabulated data)

GERMANY'S GROWTH PATTERNED LIKE HOURGLASS

THE growth of Germany, since 1934, has netted the country 37,212 square miles above the pre-war area. The pattern of the nation's growth resembles an hourglass: expanding before the World War, slimmed down by the Versailles Treaty in 1919, and spreading to a new girth twenty years later (see Table II).

The great pre-war expansion of Germany brought the country some twelve million colonials in a scattered overseas area five times as great as the homeland's.

These colonies, by the Versailles Treaty, were transferred to the jurisdiction of five other nations and three British Dominions. Changes in Germany's European territory at the same time reduced its area by one-twelfth. The pared-off regions, distributed among six neighbor nations, left the area just larger than Sweden.

Now Germany has neutralized these losses, netting a profit equal to 17 per cent of the pre-war area. The population gained is greater than that of all the lost colonies. In size Germany is now the largest country in Europe, with the exception of Soviet Russia, which is still seven times as big.

The expansion, however, has apparently done little to relieve population congestion. Pre-war Germany's inhabitants crowded the country at the rate of 310 per square mile. Shorn of the losses at Versailles, post-war Germany had a population pressure of 332 per square mile. The figure for May 1, 1939, is 341.

STEPPING-STONES TO THE ENLARGED GERMANY OF 1939: Table I.

Territory	Date	Square Miles	Population	Former Rule	Assets
Saar	1935	738	820,000	League of Nations (German in 1914)	Coal, steel industry
Austria	1938	32,369	6,760,000	Independent	Foodstuffs, timber, coal, iron
Sudetenland	1938	11,500	3,500,000	Czechoslovakia	Iron, radium ores, timber, clay, coal, factories
Bohemia-Moravia	1939	19,325	6,804,876	Czechoslovakia	Food, iron, hops, gold, silver, timber, factories
Memel	1939	1,099	152,000	Lithuania (German in 1914)	Baltic shipping
Total		65,031	18,036,876		

POST-WAR GERMANY'S EXPANDING EMPIRE

SINCE 1934, when Reichsführer Hitler took office, Germany has, by plebiscite, absorption, and occupation, increased by one-third her original area (see Table I).

Year by year the record of her growing strength has lengthened: the Saar District, returned by plebiscite; the German Rhine and Elbe Rivers, with other waterways, taken back under Reich jurisdiction; the League of Nations' supervision over German Upper Silesia terminated; Austria and Sudetenland absorbed in 1938; Bohemia-Moravia occupied, and Memel Territory regained in the first

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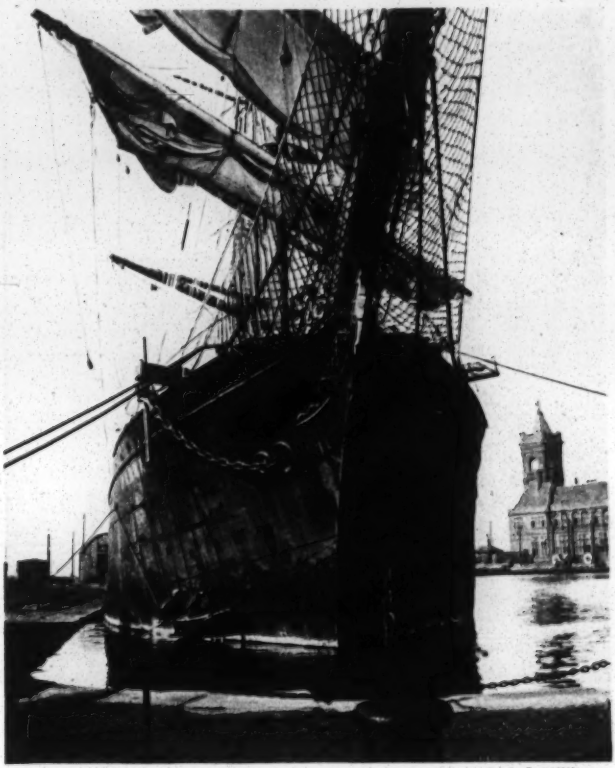
green parks and the clean buildings of recent rapid growth. Becoming a stronghold as significant as Cardiff Castle is the Welsh National Museum, facing Cathays Park. There are gathered relics of the distinctive Welsh culture—costumes, manuscripts, furniture from churns to harps—now growing rare. Since the heavy English migration into Cardiff in the past century, 95 per cent of the population now cannot speak the Welsh language.

International rather than national is the trend of Cardiff's business. Timber from Canada is emptied into timber ponds for use as pit props in near-by mines or in local paper-making. Metal industries, which started with iron, now include tin plate, copper, brass, chromium, lead, and steel. So much coal is mined in the surrounding countryside, that provisions are imported in large quantities through Cardiff, which claims the title of champion potato importer of the British Isles.

Note: See "Vagabonding in England," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1934; and "A Short Visit to Wales," December, 1923.

Cardiff, and many other places famed in the history and tradition of Wales, can be located on The Society's Modern Pilgrim's Map of the British Isles. Copies of this map can be obtained from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters at $1.00 (linen) and 50c (paper).

Bulletin No. 4, May 15, 1939.



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SAILS ARE DOUBLY OUT OF PLACE IN BEST WELSH PORT

In addition to being generally supplanted by speedier craft, sailing vessels lack the bond existing between Cardiff and steamships: a common interest in coal. The Welsh port has become one of the world centers for fueling ships and steam engines; a vessel burning nothing heavier than the wind is hardly a good customer. The windjammer is docked at Cardiff to get the rust chipped off after a traditional sailing-vessel race from Australia to bring grain to England.

quarter of 1939. Of the 18 million people taken over by the Reich, more than one-third are non-Germanic.

GERMANY'S VARYING SIZE SILHOUETTED IN STATISTICS: Table II.

Date	Area in Square Miles	Population
German Empire, 1914, including possessions	1,239,064	77,382,637
Germany (European), pre-war	208,780	64,925,993
Germany, post-Versailles	180,961	60,242,327
Germany, May 1, 1939	245,992	84,067,876
Post-War Gains	65,031	23,825,040*
Net gain over Pre-War Status	37,212	19,141,374

* Including 5,788,164 normal population increase in Germany.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL CAREER WAS SHORT

MOST of the other European powers had taken possession of colonies before Germany began. The United States is remotely connected with German colonial expansion. The scarcity of cotton in Europe following the Civil War in the United States is credited with inspiring a Hamburg merchant to start cotton plantations on Pacific islands. New Guinea was annexed in 1884.

The annexation of German New Guinea in the Pacific and of German South-West Africa occurred in the same year. Soon the African colonies included ten times as much territory and almost twenty times as many people as the Pacific possessions. In 1914, the colonies still had an unfavorable balance of trade. At that time, about 25,000 Germans were reported living in the colonies—one-fifth of one per cent of the colonial population.

BRIEF ANNALS OF PRE-WAR GERMANY'S OVERSEAS EMPIRE: Table III.

Territory	Location	Square Miles	Population	Exported to Germany	Present Rule (Mandated to)
Cameroons	West Africa	191.130	2,650,591	Palm oil, rubber, ivory, cocoa	Great Britain-France
Togoland	West Africa	33,700	1,032,346	Cocoa, palm oil, cotton, rubber	Great Britain-France
Nauru	Pacific	8	2,200	Copra, phosphates	Great Britain
German East Africa	Africa	383,180	7,651,106	Rubber, copra, ivory, coffee, sisal, insect wax	Great Britain-Belgium-Portugal
Caroline, Pelew and Marianne Is.	Pacific	806	52,264	Copra, phosphates	Japan
Kiaochow (including Tsingtao) (99-year lease)	China	200	168,900	Shantung pongee, silk, peanut and bean oil	Japan (conquest)
Marshall Islands	Pacific	150	15,179	Phosphate	Japan
German New Guinea (Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Is.)	New Guinea	97,660	753,000	Coffee, copra, rubber, sandalwood, tortoise shell	Australia
German Samoa	Pacific	1,000	34,579	Copra, cocoa	New Zealand
German South-West Africa	Africa	322,450	96,479	Guano, copper ore, animal products, diamonds	Union of South Africa
Total		1,030,284	12,456,644		